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1. The 1952 East German economic plan called for the production of 2,520,000 tons of cement. On 15 August 1952 the State Secretary for Chemistry and Nonmetallic Minerals, Dirk van Rickelen, informed the State Planning Commission that the cement works under his jurisdiction would fail to fulfill the 1952 cement production quota by 440,000 tons.

2. The State Planning Commission attributed this failure to meet the cement production quota to the non-fulfillment of construction projects contained in a decree of the Ministerial Council dated 17 May 1951. This decree called for the construction of a slag cement plant at Eisenhuettenombinat Ost with a potential annual capacity of 200,000 tons and a second cement plant at Ruedersdorf with a potential annual capacity of 270,000 tons. Construction of these cement plants was to have begun in December 1951.

3. The Ministerial Council reportedly decreed the following in order to make up for the lost production:

a. Minister Fritz Sollmann and State Secretary van Rickelen are commissioned to improve the granulation at Eisenhuettenombinat Ost so that the use of slag in the production of blast-furnace (-slag) cement can be reduced about 30%. A commission, consisting of representatives from the central planning office of the metallurgical and cement industry and technicians knowledgeable in granulation processes, is to be formed in order to work out a plan for a granulator unit to be installed at EKO. This plan is to be ready by 15 November 1952.

b. State Secretary van Rickelen is to see to it that the planned production capacity for the blast-furnace (-slag) cement works at EKO is achieved. He is to conclude delivery contracts for the necessary equipment by 1 November 1952 so that cement production at the planned maximum capacity rate is guaranteed by 1 January 1954. By 1 July 1953 the plant is to be producing at a capacity rate of 360,000 tons. He is further commissioned to achieve by 31 December 1953, a slag capacity of 180,000 tons at EKO by erecting two "Lepoleefen" (sic).

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- c. State Secretary van Rieelen is charged with converting the production of Ruedersdorf from iron or slag Portland cement to blast-furnace cement.
- d. Minister Selbmann is to have a crushing unit installed at the Unterwellenborn smelting plant by the end of 1952 to increase the utilization of dump slag.
- e. Construction of the Calbe-Gloethe blast-furnace (-slag) cement works is to be halted in 1953 because the necessary equipment cannot be made available. State Secretary van Rieelen is to terminate construction of the cement works during the fourth quarter of 1952 in such a manner that construction can be resumed in 1954.
- f. Minister Selbmann is to ensure completion, by 31 December 1953, of the blast-furnace gase line connecting the blast furnaces at EKO with the "Lepolanlage" ("Lepol" installation) of the cement works at EKO.
- g. Because of the high rate of depreciation, 50% of the amortization of the following cement works will be assigned to general repairs:

Ruedersdorf Plant I	Bad Berka
Schwanebeck	Steudnitz
Gloethe	Nienburg
Karsdorf	Goeschwitz
Unterwellenborn	Nietleben